March 27, 1776. NUMB. 2466.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

TO THE PEOPLE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

LETTER IV.

ALAS POOR CATO!

WHAT a buzz haſt thou raiſed about thine ears? How canſt thou proceed in thy lucubrations? If the following SOLILOQUY *can yield thee any conſolation, thou art welcome to place it either in front or rear of thy next letter. Thou wilt perceive thyſelf more indebted for it to* William Shakeſpeare, *than to* Thy Friend and Reader,

HAMLET.

To write, or not to write; that is the queſtion—
Whether 'tis nobler in the mind to bear
Th' unlicens'd wrongs of furious party-zeal,
Or dip the pen into a neſt of hornets,
And ſtill, by teazing, wake them? To write, to anſwer—
No more? And by a ſingle anſwer end
The thouſand ſcorns and heart-aches which an author
Is born to ſuffer—'Tis a conſummation
Devoutly to be wiſh'd! To write, to anſwer,
Reply, perchance rejoin—aye, there's the rub!
For in replies, and anſwers, and rejoinders,
Who knows what deadly broils and feuds may come,
When we have ſhuffled off this mortal zeſt
Of mutual forbearance. There's the curſe
That makes calamity of *wordy war*.
For who would bear the ſcoffing of the times,
The TORY's hated name, the *Tool of Power*,
The contumely of the *penſion'd Slave*,
When he himſelf might his *quietus* make
With a *dry quill?* Who would endure this Pain*,
This foul diſcharge of wrath from Adam's ſons
Marſhall'd in dread array, both old and Young,
Their pop-guns here, and there their heavy Cannon,
Our labor'd pages deem'd not worth a Ruſh
But that the dread of ſomething worſe to come,
Some undiſcover'd miſchief, puzzles thought,
And makes one rather court the ancient path
Than fly to others that we know not of!
And thus the native hue of reſolution
Is ſicklied o'er with the pale caſt of fear,
And enterprizes of great pith and moment
With this regard, their currents turn awry.

THE foregoing Soliloquy, my dear countrymen, was really put into my hands by a friend, and I have beſtowed ſome ſerious thoughts upon its contents. But I had before reſolved upon my part. The *authors*, or if I muſt ſay *author*, of what is called *Common Senſe* has certainly had fair play. Full time has been allowed him, by the ſale of his pamphlet, to reap the fruits of his labours, and gratify that avidity with which many are apt to devour doctrines that are out of the common way—bold, marvellous and flattering. What was intended as a compliment to the public—to give them time to gaze with their own eyes, and reaſon with their own faculties, upon this extraordinary appearance—the author's vanity has conſtrued wholly in his own favour. He has called repeatedly for *anſwers*, and announced his ſecond edition to the world in the following ſtrain of ſelf-adulation, "That as no anſwer hath yet appeared it is now preſumed that none will," and therefore, as may be fairly implied, that he is unanſwerable. Why then, when his challenge is accepted, will not he and his ſeconds fight upon fair terms? Why will they ſeek to draw the attention of the public from *things* to *men*, refuſing that quarter to others which the author of *Common Senſe* craves for himſelf? "Who the author of this publication is (ſays he) is wholly unneceſſary to the public, as the object of attention is the *doctrine itſelf*, not the *man!*" Can this ſentence be reconciled to all the pother made about *Cato*, who and what he is; or does it not rather betray ſome ſymptoms of fear and cowardice, to beſet him at the threſhold, and ſeek to ſtop him in his march to the field? What, although he attempts to walk forth humbly with his ſtaff in his hand, and has been ſomewhat late in filling his ſcrip with ſtones to meet this GOLIAH; ſhould he therefore be tauntingly defied? If what is called *Common Senſe* be really *Common Senſe*, it is invulnerable, and every attack upon it will but add to the author's triumph. If it ſhould be proved, in any inſtances, to be *Non-Senſe*, millions will be intereſted in the diſcovery; and to them I appeal.

Once more I repeat the deſign of theſe letters, in which I conceive a queſtion to be involved of the greateſt importance that ever came before us—a queſtion not yet decided, and which ought therefore to be fully diſcuſſed. Opprobrious names can prove nothing here, except that they who uſe them have nothing better to ſay, and are afraid of their cauſe. It is probable that ſome may ſee their intereſt upon one ſide the queſtion, and ſome upon the other; but that the great body of the people can have any intereſt ſeparate from their country, or (when fairly underſtood) purſue any other, is not to be imagined. If Cato may be believed, he can conſciencioufly claſs himſelf with this great body, and can aſſure his readers that the gueſſes hitherto made concerning him are rather unlucky.

Great pains have been taken to engage him in a conteſt with our Committee, but as nothing has been quoted from him which concerns that body in general, he leaves his letters to anſwer for themſelves; and if his comments on the circular letter to the County Committees ſhould appear to the public not to be well warranted, he will ſubmit to their judgment. But he finds it would be endleſs to anſwer all the ſilly *queries*, and daily ſcribble, of his opponents; and has learned better than to be drawn from his main object by indulging them in this way. It would be too great a treſpaſs upon the reader's patience. He has viewed the ground on which he ſtands, and is not afraid to tread it in the ſight of the moſt vigilant Son of Liberty; making that free uſe of the *Preſs* which is promiſed to him, without the leaſt violation of any reſolve of this continent, hitherto made.

One ſide of a great queſtion has been held up to us. We are told that it can never be our intereſt to have any future connexion with Great-Britain, and are preſſed immediately to *declare* our total ſeparation, for now is the time—*and the time has found us.* Could it be expected that all America would inſtantly take a leap in the dark, or that any who had not a predilection for the doctrine, or were capable of reaſoning upon it, would ſwallow it in the groſs, without wiſhing to hear the arguments on the other ſide? I am ſure this is the wiſh of multitudes of good men, particularly of thoſe who may be principally concerned in deciding the queſtion; and whoſe earneſt deſire it is not only to know the ſenſe of individuals, but the clear ſenſe of their country upon it; without which they could not think themſelves at liberty to give their deciſion.

Upon this ground, then, I proceed, and ſhall reſt the cauſe with my adverſaries on the preſent *general defence*, which (although I am ſorry it was neceſſary) I have reaſon to think, will be more acceptable to the public, than the miſpending time in private altercation. Thoſe who oppoſe me, may enjoy for a while (perhaps unnoticed) all the triumph of the anſwers they may give; and if it is found at laſt, as has been already hinted, that I have ſaid nothing to the purpoſe, their ſide of the queſtion will only be ſtrengthened.

In my remarks upon the pamphlet before me, I ſhall firſt conſider thoſe arguments on which the author appears to lay his chief ſtreſs; and theſe are collected under four heads, in his concluſion.

"It is the cuſtom of nations, when any two are at war, "for ſome other powers not engaged in the quarrel, to "ſtep in as *mediators*, and bring about the preliminaries "of PEACE. But while America calls herſelf a ſubject of "Great-Britain, no power, however well diſpoſed ſhe "may be, can offer her *mediation*."

Is this *Common Senſe*, or common *Nonſenſe?* Surely, *peace* with Great-Britain cannot be the object of this writer, after the horrible character he has given us of the people of that country, and telling us that reconciliation with them would be our ruin. The latter part of the paragraph ſeems to caſt ſome light upon the former, altho' it contradicts it; for theſe *mediators* are not to interfere for making up the *quarrel*, but to widen it, by ſupporting us in a *declaration*, that we are *not ſubjects* of Great-Britain; a new ſort of buſineſs, truly, for *mediators!*

But this leads us directly to the main enquiry—what foreign powers are able to give us this ſupport? Whether they can be perſuaded to engage with us? What will be their terms? Is an alliance with them ſafe; or is it to be preferred to an honourable and firm renewal of that ancient connexion, under which we have ſo long flouriſhed?

Theſe queſtions cannot but employ the moſt ſerious thoughts of men whoſe *all* is at ſtake, in the reſolution of them; and they ought to be anſwered to the general ſatisfaction, before we are launched out into a tempeſtuous ocean, of which we know not the other ſhore. That a continuance of mutual violence and hate may at laſt force us upon ſuch an ocean is not altogether improbable; and it is poſſible that we may gain ſome port of ſafety, altho' in a ſhattered condition. Not a word ſhall be drawn from me to diſcredit our own ſtrength or reſources, although the accounts given of them, by the author of Common Senſe, appear incredible to ſome, I will even go beyond him in expreſſing my good opinion of our ſituation. He thinks foreign aſſiſtance neceſſary to us. I think we ſhould but be injured by it. We are able to defend our own rights, and to fruſtrate the attempt of any nation upon earth to govern us by force—For my part I would riſque my *all* in reſiſting every attempt of this kind at every hazard.

But let us ſee what aſſiſtance he offers us; and we find *France* and *Spain* held out for that purpoſe, although not as mediators, to "ſtrengthen the connexion between Great-Britain and America," but wholly to diſſolve it.

As to *Spain*, it is well known that the government of her own unwieldy Colonies is already a weight which ſhe can hardly bear; and ſome profound politicians have thought that, from the firſt, ſhe has rather been weakened than ſtrengthened by them; and that all her returns of gold and ſilver from America are but a poor compenſation for the lives and coſt with which they are purchaſed. It may well be queſtioned then, ſuppoſing Spain were able to aſſiſt us in erecting an *Independent Empire* in America, whether her jealouſy would permit her to riſque the poſſibility of our ſeducing her own American ſubjects into an alliance with us, for the purpoſe of a future revolt from herſelf. But our author mentions *France* as well as Spain, and thus propoſes that both branches of the *Bourbon Family*, ſo long the terror of *Proteſtants* and *Freemen*, ſhould now join as their protectors! By what means, or at what price, is this marvellous revolution in the ſyſtem of *politics*, *religion* and *liberty*, to be accompliſhed? How are theſe two powers to divide theſe Colonies between them? Is their guardianſhip to be joint or ſeparate? Under whoſe wing is Pennſylvania to fall—that of the moſt *Catholic* or moſt *Chriſtian* King?

I confeſs that thoſe queſtions ſtagger me; and till anſwered to ſatisfaction, cannot but give every good man the moſt painful apprehenſions concerning the future fate of his country. To be told, by the author of *Common Senſe*, that all this is mere prejudice; that we muſt diveſt ourſelves of every opinion in which we have been educated, in order to digeſt his pure doctrine; and throw down what our fathers and we have been building up for ages, to make room for his *viſionary fabric*—I ſay to be told this, is only inſult inſtead of argument; and can be tolerated by none but thoſe who are ſo far inflamed or intereſted, that ſeparation from Great-Britain at any riſque is their choice, rather than reconciliation, upon whatever terms.

This, I much fear, is the temper of thoſe who are conſtantly dinning in our ears the neceſſity of an immediate *declaration* of independence, for the ſake of procuring foreign aſſiſtance, eſpecially that of France. Their real deſire is to ſhut the door againſt all future reconciliation by this precipitate ſtep.—The matter of foreign aſſiſtance is a mere decoy. Can we imagine that if *France* thought it her intereſt to quarrel with Great-Britain for any benefits to be derived from us, her delicacy would ſtand in her way? Was ſhe ever reſtricted by ſuch delicacy in any of the former civil wars of her neighbours, eſpecially thoſe of Great-Britain? But the truth is that, in the preſent ruinous ſtate of her finances, and feeble condition of her fleets, ſhe will ſcarce think it prudent, for any proſpects we can yield her, to ruſh into a new and expenſive war, when ſo ill recruited after the blood and treaſure which ſhe laviſhed ſo ineffectually in the laſt.

Would it be wiſe, then, to riſk a refuſal from her, or to mix our affairs with thoſe of any foreign power whatever in this conteſt with Great-Britain? No; I conceive this would only protract our wars, encreaſe our dangers, weaken our force, and probably end in our ruin. And of all nations in the world, France is the laſt from which we ſhould ſeek aſſiſtance, even if it were neceſſary. What kind of aſſiſtance do we expect from her? gold and ſilver ſhe can but ill afford to give us. Her men we have no occaſion for; and, in a word, until ſhe has a fleet able to contend with that of England, ſhe can do us no eſſential ſervice. The want of ſuch a fleet has been the great bar to her numerous projects for univerſal empire. Can any proteſtant, can you my countrymen, ever wiſh to ſee her poſſeſſed of ſuch a fleet, aſſiſt her in attaining it, or willingly give her footing in America? Would ſhe then be contented to be the humble ally of theſe colonies; or would ſhe not, in her own right, reſume *Canada*, which, according to the limits ſhe formerly claimed, is larger than all our provinces together? Could we hinder her from introducing what multitudes of her people ſhe might think proper into that country where they have already a great body of their friends to receive them? In that caſe we ſhould ſoon be left without room for the encreaſing number of our poſterity; hemm'd in upon the ſea ſhore; and, with armies behind us, and fleets before us, be either cruſhed to pieces, obliged to ſubmit to the abſolute dominion of France, or to throw ourſelves back upon the protection of Great-Britain.

This conſideration is truly alarming, and France has never ſhewn herſelf ſo worthy of confidence among the nations of Europe, as to induce us to run ſuch riſks, by throwing ourſelves precipitately into her arms. She is ſo notorious to the whole world, for her diſregard of the moſt ſacred treaties, that *Gallica Fides*, or *French Faith*, is become as proverbial now, as *Punica Fides*, or *Carthaginian Faith*, of old. It could ſcarce have been imagined, that the author of *Common Senſe*, after telling us that "the blood of the ſlain, the weeping voice of nature, cries, 'TIS TIME TO PART"—eternally to part—from the limited monarchy of Great-Britain, (whatever future terms might be offered us) would ſo ſoon have recommended to us a new alliance with the arbitrary monarchs of France and Spain. Bloody maſſacres, the revocation of ſacred edicts, and the moſt unrelenting perſecutions, have certainly taught American *proteſtants*, and eſpecially our German brethren, what ſort of faith we are to expect from POPISH PRINCES; and from nations who are ſtrangers to *Liberty* themſelves, and envy the enjoyment of it to others!

In ſhort, I am not able, with all the pains I have taken, to underſtand what is meant by a *declaration of independence*, unleſs it is to be drawn up in the form of a ſolemn *abjuration* of Great-Britain, as a nation with which we can never more be connected; and this ſeems the doctrine of the author of Common Senſe. But I believe he has made but few converts to this part of his ſcheme; for who knows to what viciſſitudes of fortune we may yet be ſubjected?

We have already declared ourſelves *independent*, as to all uſeful purpoſes, by *reſiſting* our oppreſſors, upon our own foundation. And while we keep upon this ground, without connecting ourſelves with any foreign nations, to involve us in freſh difficulties, and endanger our liberties ſtill further, we are able, in our own element, upon the ſhore, to continue this *reſiſtance*, and it is our duty to continue it, till Great-Britain is convinced (as ſhe muſt ſoon be) of her fatal policy; and open her arms to reconciliation, upon the permanent and ſure footing of mutual intereſt and ſafety.

Upon ſuch a footing, we may again be happy. Our trade will be revived. Our huſbandmen, our mechanics, our artificers will flouriſh. Our language, our laws and manners being the ſame with thoſe of the nation with which we are again to be connected, that connection will be natural; and we ſhall the more eaſily guard againſt future innovations. Pennſylvania has much to loſe in this conteſt, and much to hope from a proper ſettlement of it. We have long flouriſhed under our charter government. What may be the conſequences of another form we cannot pronounce with certainty; but this we know that it is a road we have not traveled, and may be worſe than it is deſcribed.

CATO.

* *Some writers, in imitation of our anceſtors, yet ſpell this word* Payne.

TO BE SOLD,

A LARGE Stone Houſe and Stables, and a Lot of Land, containing one acre and a half, with one hundred good bearing apple-trees, and a good draw well in the yard that never fails; there was formerly a large ſtore kept in the ſaid houſe, as there is a fine ſhop built for that purpoſe; it is ſituate on Cheſtnut-Hill, about 10 miles from Philadelphia. Any perſon that inclines to purchaſe, may know the terms, by applying to MICHAEL BERNDOLLER, living in Bu[illegible]rough township, 8 miles from Philadelphia. [illegible] 1776.

WATERTOWN, March 14.

A large ſhip of 300 tons burthen, laden with coal, porter, cheeſe, &c. which had been out from White-Haven about 16 weeks, after having received conſiderable damage, and been repaired at New-York, was laſt Friday ſe'nnight taken by a ſmall ſhallop of about 26 tons, and between 20 and 30 hands, with only ſmall arms, after about one hour's reſiſtance, and carried into Dartmouth. The Captain of the ſhip, before he ſtruck, received a ball, which went through his thigh. She had on board a very valuable box of jewels, and is ſuppoſed to be worth at leaſt 2500l. ſterling. This, it is ſaid, is the ſeventh prize from White-Haven, and the laſt, it is currently reported, and believed to be true. Capt. Manly drove on ſhore, the beginning of laſt week, a Squam near Salem.

We alſo hear a ſloop laden with proviſions for the miniſterial troops at Boſton, was taken and carried into Dartmouth the ſame day.—We have not yet heard where ſhe was from.

Laſt Friday night, about 10 o'clock, part of a barrack, belonging to fort No. 2, at Cambridge, by ſome accident took fire, and was conſumed.

NEWPORT, *March* 18.

In the late ſtorm, a large ſloop loaded with naval ſtores, &c. from Virginia, for New-York, which had been taken by the Aſia, and ordered to Boſton, was caſt away at the Vineyard.

NEW-YORK, March 25.

Extract of a letter from Cambridge, March 14.

"Captain Manly has taken another tranſport, 400 tons burthen, laden with peas, potatoes, pork, ſour-grout, ten packages of medicine, ſix carriage guns, four ſwivels, three barrels of powder, &c. and carried her into Newberry."

A great number of letters for officers in Boſton were taken in the above ſhip, many of which mention great difficulty in raiſing recruits for the American ſervice, and that it was apprehended the Britiſh army would be very little ſuperior, the enſuing campaign, to what it was the laſt.

On Saturday laſt an expreſs arrived from Boſton, which he left the Tueſday before, with a letter from his Excellency General Waſhington to Brigadier General Lord Sterling, at New-York, of which the following is a copy.

Cambridge, 19th March, 1776.

MY LORD,

"I AM now to acknowledge the receipt of your favour of the 11th inſtant, to give you my congratulations upon your appointment by the Honourable Congreſs.---- If the intelligence is true, and to be depended on, which was brought by the Gentleman to New-York, I think with you, that we ſhall have an opportunity of ſecuring, and putting the continent in a tolerable poſture of defence; and that the operations of the ſummer's campaign, will not be ſo terrible as we were taught to expect from the accounts and denunciations which the miniſtry have held forth to the public.

"I have the pleaſure to inform you, that on the morning of the 17th inſtant, General Howe, with his army, abandoned the town of Boſton without deſtroying it; an event of much importance, which muſt be heard with great ſatisfaction; and that we are now in full poſſeſſion. Their embarkation and retreat were hurried and precipitate, and they have left behind them ſtores, of one thing and another, to a pretty conſiderable amount, among which are ſeveral pieces of heavy cannon, and one or two mortars, which are ſpiked. The town is in a much better ſituation, and leſs injured than I expected, from the reports I have received; though to be ſure, it is much damaged, and many houſes deſpoiled of their valuable Furniture.

"The fleet is ſtill in King and Nantaſket roads, and where they intend to make a deſcent next is altogether unknown; but, ſuppoſing New-York to be an object of great importance, and to be in their view, I muſt recommend your moſt ſtrenuous and active exertions in preparing, to prevent any deſigns or attempts they may have formed or make againſt it. I have detached the rifle-men, and five battalions from hence to your aſſiſtance, which will be followed by others, as circumſtances will allow.—Theſe, with what forces you have, and can aſſemble, if there ſhould be any occaſion, I truſt, will be ſufficient to hinder the enemy from poſſeſſing the city, or making a lodgment, till the main body of this army can arrive.

I am, my Lord, with great eſteem,

Your moſt obedient and humble Servant,

G. WASHINGTON."

The courier, who was himſelf in Boſton, reports, we hear, that the enemy left there about *forty* horſes almoſt ſtarved, and that before they went off, they diſmaſted all the veſſels in the harbour. General Putnam was arrived at New-Haven, on his way to New-York.

By an EXPRESS juſt arrived, we have the following intelligence.

Eaſt-Hampton, March 22. This day about 10 o'clock in the forenoon, our guard ſtationed at Montock ſaw 20 ſail of ſquare rigged veſſels, 5 of them appeared to be large, and two ſloops, bearing about S. S. E. from the point of Montock, about 9 or 10 miles to ſea, the wind S. S. E. the weather ſomething thick and hazy, ſteering about N. E. by N. and ſailed to the eaſt end of Long-Iſland, and ſuppoſed by the courſe they ſteered, they were going into Rhode-Iſland; this is all the information we can give you concerning them, as at about 1 o'clock they diſappeared behind Block-Iſland, and they ſaw them no more.

PHILADELPHIA, March 27.

An ACT *to encreaſe the Number of Repreſentatives in Aſſembly for the City of* Philadelphia, *and in the ſeveral Counties therein named.*

WHEREAS it is eſſential to the good Government of every free ſtate, that all its component Parts ſhould have a juſt and adequate Share in the Legiſlature. AND WHEREAS the City of *Philadelphia*, and the ſeveral Counties herein after particularly named, have not at this Time ſuch Share in the Legiſlature of this Province: For Remedy whereof, BE IT ENACTED by the Honourable *JOHN PENN*, Eſq; Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of *Pennſylvania*, by and with the Conſent and Advice of the Repreſentatives of the Freemen of the ſaid Province, in General Aſſembly met, and by the Authority of the ſame, That the Freeholders and Inhabitants of the reſpective Wards, Townſhips and Diſtricts, in the ſaid City and Counties reſpectively, qualified by the Laws of this Province to elect Members of Aſſembly, ſhall meet at ſome convenient Place within their reſpective Townſhips, Wards and Diſtricts, on the Twenty-fifth Day of *April* next, and proceed to chooſe Inſpectors, as is directed by the Laws of this Province in ſuch Caſes, having had due and legal Notice of ſuch Meeting by the Perſon or Perſons appointed by Law for that Purpoſe, which they are hereby enjoined and required to give, under the ſame Pains and Penalties as are inflicted for Neglect of Duty in the like Caſes by Law. And the Freeholders and Inhabitants of the ſaid City of *Philadelphia*, and the Freeholders and Inhabitants of the Counties of *Lancaſter*, *York*, *Cumberland*, *Berks*, *Northampton*, *Bedford*, *Northumberland* and *Weſtmoreland*, reſpectively, qualified by the Charter and Laws of this Province to vote at the General Elections for ſaid City and Counties reſpectively, ſhall, on the Firſt Day of *May* next, meet in the ſaid City and Counties reſpectively, at the uſual Places for holding General Elections in the ſaid City and Counties reſpectively, and elect an additional Number of Burgeſſes, Repreſentatives or Delegates, to ſerve them in General Aſſembly; for the City of *Philadelphia* Four, for the County of *Lancaſter* Two, for the County of *York* Two, for the County of *Cumberland* Two, for the County of *Berks* Two, for the County of *Northampton* Two, for the County of *Bedford* One, for the County of *Northumberland* One, and for the County of *Weſtmoreland* One, in the ſame Manner as by the Charter and Laws of this Province is directed in reſpect to the Choice of other Members for the ſaid City and Counties reſpectively; which ſaid Burgeſſes, Repreſentatives or Delegates, ſo choſen, and returned as the Laws of this Province in ſuch Caſes direct, ſhall be Members of the General Aſſembly of this Province of *Pennſylvania*, and ſit and act as ſuch, as fully and freely as any of the Burgeſſes or Repreſentatives for the ſaid City and Counties reſpectively, or the other Counties within this Province, do, may, can, or ought to do.

And be it further enacted, That on the Day following the holding the General Election for the County of *Philadelphia* yearly, for ever hereafter, unleſs it happen on *Sunday*, and then the Day after, the Freeholders and Inhabitants of the ſaid City, qualified as aforeſaid, ſhall meet at the State-Houſe in the ſaid City, and elect for the ſaid City Six Burgeſſes, Repreſentatives or Delegates, to ſerve them in Aſſembly: And that the Freeholders and Inhabitants of the ſaid Counties of *Lancaſter*, *York*, *Cumberland*, *Berks*, *Northampton*, *Bedford*, *Northumberland* and *Weſtmoreland*, ſhall meet on the Firſt Day of *October* next, and yearly for ever hereafter, unleſs it happen on a *Sunday*, and then the Day following, at the Court-Houſes in the ſaid reſpective Counties, where Court-Houſes are already erected, and in ſuch Counties as have not erected Court-Houſes, then, until Court-Houſes ſhall be built, at the Places where General Elections for ſuch Counties have been uſually held, and elect for the County of *Lancaſter* Six, for the County of *York* Four, for the County of *Cumberland* Four, for the County of *Berks* Four, for the County of *Northampton* Four, for the County of *Bedford* Two, for the County of *Northumberland* Two, and for the County of *Weſtmoreland* Two Repreſentatives or Delegates, to ſerve them in Aſſembly, in the ſame Manner as by the Charter and Laws of this Province is directed in reſpect to the Repreſentatives or Delegates of the other Counties of this Province; which ſaid Repreſentatives, when ſo choſen in the ſaid City and reſpective Counties aforeſaid, ſhall be Members of the General Aſſembly of this Province of *Pennſylvania*, and ſhall ſit and act as ſuch, as fully and freely as any of the Repreſentatives for the other Counties within this province do, may, can, or ought to do.

And be it further enacted, That Notice ſhall be given in Writing, and ſhall be proclaimed in the moſt public Places of the ſaid City, and of the capital Town or Place where ſuch Election is to be, of the Time and Place of ſuch Election, by the Sheriffs of the Counties reſpectively; and the ſaid Sheriffs ſhall cauſe Copies of ſuch Notice or Advertiſement to be poſted upon ſome Houſe, in the Way leading from every Townſhip or Precinct to the Town or Place where the ſaid Election is to be, as alſo upon the Court-Houſes and moſt public Places in every Townſhip in the ſaid reſpective Counties, at leaſt Fifteen Days before the Time of ſuch Election.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That ſo much of the ſeveral Acts of General Aſſembly of this Province, as relates to the allowing the ſaid City, and the ſeveral and reſpective Counties aforeſaid, a leſs Number of Repreſentatives or Delegates, to ſerve in General Aſſembly for the ſaid City and Counties reſpectively, than is hereby directed, ſhall be, and is hereby declared to be, repealed.

Provided nevertheleſs, That the Members of Aſſembly already choſen under the ſame, ſhall be and continue to act until the Firſt Day of *October* next, as fully and freely as if this Act had never been made.

Paſſed March 23, 1776.

IN CONGRESS, March 20, 1776.

WHEREAS, in the execution of the reſolve of Congreſs of the fourteenth of March reſpecting the diſarming diſaffected perſons, many fire arms may be taken which may not be fit for uſe, to arm any of the troops mentioned therein, therefore *Reſolved*, That all the fire arms ſo taken, being appraiſed according to ſaid reſolve, none of them ſhall be paid for but thoſe that are fit for the uſe of ſuch troops, or that may conveniently be ſo made, and the remainder ſhall be ſafely kept by the Aſſemblies, Conventions, Councils or Committees of Safety for the owners, to be delivered to them when the Congreſs ſhall direct.

March 21, 1776.

Reſolved, That it be recommended to the ſeveral Aſſemblies, Conventions and Councils, or Committees of Safety, and Committees of Correſpondence and Inſpection, that they exert their utmoſt endeavours to promote the culture of HEMP, FLAX and COTTON, and the growth of WOOL, in theſe United Colonies.

Reſolved, That it be recommended to the ſaid Aſſemblies, Conventions and Councils, or Committees of Safety, that they take the earlieſt meaſures for erecting and eſtabliſhing, in each and every colony, a Society for the improvement of agriculture, arts, manufactures and commerce; and to maintain a correſpondence between ſuch Societies, that the rich and numerous natural advantages of this country, for ſupporting its inhabitants, may not be neglected.

Reſolved, That it be recommended to the ſaid Aſſemblies, Conventions and Councils, or Committees of Safety, that they forthwith conſider of ways and means of introducing the manufactures of DUCK and SAIL CLOTH, and STEEL, into ſuch colonies where they are not now underſtood; and of encouraging, increaſing and improving them where they are.

Extracts from the minutes,

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

IN CONGRESS, *March* 23, 1776.

WHEREAS the Petitions of theſe United Colonies to the King for the Redreſs of great and manifeſt Grievances have not only been rejected, but treated with ſcorn and contempt, and the oppoſition to deſigns evidently formed to reduce them to a ſtate of ſervile ſubjection, and their neceſſary defence againſt hoſtile forces actually employed to ſubdue them, declared rebellion: And whereas an unjuſt war hath been commenced againſt them, which the Commanders of the Britiſh fleets and armies have proſecuted, and ſtill continue to proſecute, with their utmoſt vigour, and in a cruel manner, waſting, ſpoiling and deſtroying the country, burning houſes and defenceleſs towns, and expoſing the helpleſs inhabitants to every miſery from the inclemency of the winter, and not only urging ſavages to invade the country, but inſtigating negroes to murder their maſters: And whereas the parliament of Great-Britain hath lately paſſed an act, affirming theſe colonies to be in open rebellion; forbidding all trade and commerce with the inhabitants thereof, until they ſhall accept pardons, and ſubmit to deſpotic rule; declaring their property, wherever found upon the water, liable to ſeizure and confiſcation; and enacting, that what had been done there, by virtue of the royal authority, were juſt and lawful acts, and ſhall be ſo deemed: From all which it is manifeſt, that the iniquitous ſcheme concerted to deprive them of the liberty they have a right to by the laws of nature and the Engliſh conſtitution, will be pertinaciouſly purſued. It being, therefore, neceſſary to provide for their defence and ſecurity, and juſtifiable to make repriſals upon their enemies, and otherwiſe to annoy them, according to the laws and uſages of nations; the Congreſs, truſting that ſuch of their friends in Great-Britain (of whom it is confeſſed there are many entitled to applauſe and gratitude for their patriotiſm and benevolence, and in whoſe favour a diſcrimination of property cannot be made) as ſhall ſuffer by captures, will impute it to the authors of our common calamities, DO DECLARE AND RESOLVE as followeth, *viz.*

Reſolved, That the inhabitants of theſe Colonies be permitted to fit out armed veſſels, to cruiſe on the enemies of theſe United Colonies.

Reſolved, That all ſhips and other veſſels, their tackle, apparel and furniture, and all goods, wares and merchandizes, belonging to any inhabitant or inhabitants of Great-Britain, taken on the high ſeas, or between high and low water mark, by any armed veſſel fitted out by any private perſon or perſons, and to whom commiſſions ſhall be granted, and being libelled and proſecuted in any court erected for the trial of maritime affairs in any of theſe colonies, ſhall be deemed and adjudged to be lawful prize; and, after deducting and paying the wages the ſeamen and mariners on board of ſuch captures as are merchant ſhips and veſſels ſhall be entitled to, according to the terms of their contracts, until the time of the adjudication, ſhall be condemned to and for the uſe of the owner or owners, and the officers, marines and mariners of ſuch armed veſſel, according to ſuch rules and proportions as they ſhall agree on. Provided always, that this reſolution ſhall not extend, or be conſtrued to extend, to any veſſel bringing ſettlers, arms, ammunition or warlike ſtores, to and for the uſe of theſe colonies, or any of the inhabitants thereof, who are friends to the American Cauſe, or to ſuch warlike ſtores, or to the effects of ſuch ſettlers.

Reſolved, That all ſhips or veſſels with their tackle, apparel and furniture, goods, wares and merchandizes, belonging to any inhabitant of Great-Britain as aforeſaid, which ſhall be taken by any of the veſſels of war of theſe United Colonies, ſhall be deemed forfeited, one third, after deducting and paying the wages of ſeamen and mariners as aforeſaid, to the officers and men on board, and two thirds to the uſe of the United Colonies.

Reſolved, That all ſhips or veſſels with their tackle, apparel and furniture, goods, wares and merchandizes, belonging to any inhabitant of Great-Britain as aforeſaid, which ſhall be taken by any veſſel of war fitted out by, and at the expence of any of the United Colonies, ſhall be deemed forfeited, and divided, after deducting and paying the wages of ſeamen and mariners as aforeſaid, in ſuch manner and proportions as the Aſſembly or Convention of ſuch Colony ſhall direct.

Reſolved, That all veſſels, their tackle, apparel and furniture, and cargoes belonging to inhabitants of Great-Britain as aforeſaid, and all veſſels which may be employed in carrying ſupplies to the miniſterial armies, which ſhall happen to be taken near the ſhores of any of theſe colonies, by the people of the country, or detachments from the army, ſhall be deemed lawful prize, and the court of admiralty, within the ſaid colony, is required, on condemnation thereof, to adjudge, that all charges and expences which may attend the capture and trial be firſt paid out of the monies ariſing from the ſales of the prize, and the remainder equally divided among all thoſe who ſhall have been actually engaged and employed in taking the ſaid prize: Provided, that where any detachments of the army ſhall have been employed as aforeſaid, their part of the prize-money ſhall be diſtributed among them, in proportion to the pay of the officers and ſoldiers ſo employed.

Extract from the Minutes,

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

Extract of a letter, received by expreſs, from the beſt authority, dated Head Quarters, Cambridge, 19th March, 1776.

"SIR,

"It is with the greateſt pleaſure I inform you, that on Sunday laſt the 17th inſt. about 9 o'clock in the forenoon, the miniſterial army evacuated the town of Boſton, and that the forces of the United Colonies are in actual poſſeſſion thereof. I beg leave to congratulate you, Sir, and the Honourable Congreſs on this happy event; and particularly as it was effected without endangering the lives and property of the remaining unhappy inhabitants.

"I have great reaſon to imagine their flight was precipitated by the appearance of a work which I had ordered to be thrown up laſt Saturday night on an eminence at Dorcheſter, which lay neareſt to Boſton Neck, called Newk's Hill. The town, though it has ſuffered greatly, is not in ſo bad a ſtate as I expected to find it.

"As ſoon as the miniſterial troops had quitted the town, I ordered a thouſand men (who had had the ſmall-pox) under the command of General Putnam, to take poſſeſſion of the heights, which I ſhall endeavour to fortify in ſuch a manner as to prevent their return, ſhould they attempt it; but as they are ſtill in the harbour, I thought it not prudent to march off with the main body of the army, until I ſhould be fully ſatisfied they had quitted the coaſt. I have therefore only detached five regiments, beſides the rifle-battalion, to New-York, and ſhall keep the remainder here, till all ſuſpicion of their return ceaſes.

"The ſituation in which I found their works evidently diſcovered that their retreat was made with the greateſt precipitation. They have left their barracks and other works of wood at Bunker's Hill, &c. all ſtanding, and have deſtroyed but a ſmall part of their lines. They have alſo left a number of fine pieces of cannon, which they ſpiked up, alſo a very large iron mortar, and (as I am informed) they have thrown another over the end of your wharff.

"I have employed proper perſons to drill the cannon, and doubt not I ſhall ſave the moſt of them. I am not able to procure an exact liſt of all the ſtores they have left; as ſoon as it can be done, I ſhall take care to tranſmit it to you:—From an eſtimate of what the Quarter-Maſter-General has already diſcovered, the amount will be 25 or £. 30,000."

Extract of a letter from Cambridge, March 18, 1776.

"I give you joy of Boston's being evacuated. Saturday night our people began upon the hill next the point; about midnight the regulars began firing upon them, and continued it until morning, but did not hurt any one. After that the miniſterialiſts hurried on board as faſt as they could. They did not ſet fire to the town, but they have done much miſchief, and though the ſoldiers were not authoriſed to plunder, they were not hindered from doing it. Many of the officers have been as bad as the privates, and carried off the furniture from the houſes of thoſe gentlemen who had left the ſame, and accommodated them therewith. The Britiſh troops are diſgraced.—This change in our affairs has been produced by the movements on Dorcheſter. Almoſt all the tories are gone off, and are in a dreadful ſituation; ſhould it be long before they can put to ſea, they will be half-ſtarved.—The White-Haven ſhip from New-York got among the Nantucket ſhoals, and is taken.—All the *eight* White-Haven ſhips taken."

We hear the humane General Howe has burnt the pretty little town of Nantaſket, in Boſton harbour; and that many of the Tories, not being able to get off with the fleet, have thrown themſelves on the mercy of their countrymen.

INTELLIGENCE from NORTH-CAROLINA.

Extract of a letter from Col. Richard Caſwell, late a Delegate for the province of North-Carolina in the Continental Congreſs, and now Commander of a body of troops in that province, to the Honourable Cornelius Harnet, Eſq; Preſident of the Provincial Council of North-Carolina, dated from his Camp at Long-Creek, Feb. 29, 1776.

"SIR,

"I have the pleaſure to acquaint you that we had an engagement with the Tories, at Widow Moore's Creek bridge, on the 27th current. Our army was about 1000 ſtrong, conſiſting of the Newbern battalion of minutemen, the militia from Craven, Johnſton, Dobbs and Wake, and a detachment of the Wilmington battalion of minutemen, which we found encamped at Moore's creek the night before the battle, under the command of Col. Lillington. The Tories by common report were 3000, but Gen. M'Donald, whom we have a priſoner, ſays there were about 15 or 1600; he was unwell that day, and not in the battle. Capt. M'Cleod, who ſeemed to be the principal commander, with Capt. John Campbell, are among the ſlain. The number killed and mortally wounded, from the beſt accounts I was able to collect, was about 30, moſt of them were ſhot on their paſſing the bridge. Several had fallen into the water, ſome of whom, I am pretty certain, had not riſen yeſterday evening, when I left the camp; ſuch priſoners as we have made ſay, there were at leaſt 50 of their men miſſing. The tories were totally put to the rout, and will certainly diſperſe. Col. Moore arrived at our camp a few hours after the engagement was over; his troops came up that evening, and are now encamped on the ground where the battle was fought; and Col. Martin is at or near Croſs-creek, with a large body of men; thoſe, I preſume, will be ſufficient effectually to put a ſtop to any attempt to embody again. I therefore (with Col. Moore's conſent) am returning to Newbern with the troops under my command, where I hope to receive your orders to diſmiſs them. There I intend carrying the General. If the council ſhould riſe before my arrival, be pleaſed to give order in what manner he ſhall be diſpoſed of. Our officers and men behaved with the ſpirit and intrepidity becoming freemen, contending for their deareſt privileges."

Extract of a letter from the Provincial Council of North-Carolina, dated Newbern, March 5, 1776.

"Governor Martin has been too ſucceſsful in exciting an inſurrection of the banditti among the Highlanders and Regulators. We refer you to a copy of Colonel Caſwell's letter and other incloſed papers for the particular account of them. We have given orders that the perſons and properties of the ringleaders ſhould be ſecured, and that all who were in arms or aiding and abetting ſhould be diſarmed, and every other effectual meaſure purſued to prevent their giving Governor Martin any aid in caſe of the arrival of his expected reinforcements. We have every thing to hope from the vigilance, ſkill, and activity of the officers, and the bravery, ſpirited, and patriotic behaviour of the troops on this occaſion. A noble ardor appeared in every part of the country through all ranks of people; inſomuch that in leſs than a fortnight 9,400 men and upwards were embodied and on their march againſt the enemy; more might have been raiſed, had they been neceſſary. We hear that the men of war are on their way to Wilmington, the inhabitants have removed all their valuable effects, apprehending that the Governor will prevail on the officers of the men of war to act the ſame tragedy there, which Lord Dunmore lately played at Norfolk, to his immortal infamy.

"We have ordered that the Provincial Congreſs ſhould meet at Halifax the ſecond of next month.

"We have appointed Committees to confer with Virginia and South-Carolina on the moſt proper mode of defence, to be adopted by theſe Colonies the enſuing campaign.

"We underſtand General Clinton is arrived in Virginia with the tranſports and troops from Boſton, but have not yet any advice of the arrival of thoſe expected from Great-Britain.

"One Mr. Achiſon, midſhipman of the Syren, with three ſailors, were drove over Ocracock Bar in diſtreſs, who were taken priſoners and brought to Newbern, the midſhipman and one ſailor are ſent to Halifax as priſoners, the other two diſcharged in this town. It appears the Syren had taken a veſſel of ours on the coaſt, and thoſe men were conducting the prize to Boſton, when they were forced over the bar."

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in North-Carolina to his Friend in this city, dated March 10, 1776.

"I have it in my power to give you a few lines by the expreſs.—Yeſterday afternoon we received a letter from Col. Caſwell, giving an account, in a full manner, of a battle between his troops, Col. Lillington's, off Cape-Fear, and the Highlanders and Regulators, about twenty miles above Wilmington, at Moore's creek bridge, which is between the North Weſt and North Eaſt rivers. The inſurgents had made many attempts to eſcape the vigilance of our troops, and get down to Governor Martin. Col. Caſwell was after them many days; at length they made an attempt to croſs at this paſs, about the break of day, on Tueſday, the 27th of laſt month.

"Col. Caſwell had very wiſely ordered the planks to be taken off the bridge, ſo that in paſſing it they met with many difficulties; a very heavy firing came on. Our troops reſerved their fire till within a ſmall diſtance, which did great execution. Many paſſed the bridge. Gen. M'Cleod and Captain Campbell were inſtantly ſhot dead. M'Cleod had nine bullets and twenty-four ſwan ſhot through him and into his body. Twenty-eight more are killed and mortally wounded; and between twenty and thirty priſoners, amongſt them his Excellency General Donald M'Donald, who is on his way to us, and is expected here to-morrow. We had only two men wounded, one of them mortally. The inſurgents retreated with the greateſt precipitation, leaving behind them ſome waggons, &c. They cut the horſes out of the waggons, and mounted three upon a horſe. Many of them fell into the creek and were drowned. Tom Rutherford ran like a luſty fellow, he and Felix Kenan of Duplin county were in arms againſt us; they by this time are our priſoners, as is Lieutenant-Colonel Cotton, who ran the firſt fire. The battle laſted only three minutes. The Colonels Caſwel and Lillington had under their command 1000 men. The Highlanders and Regulars 1600. The account is certain as to the number of the inſurgents, for Col. Caſwell had it from Gen. M'Donald himſelf. Col. Moore ſent off expreſſes to the main army, conſiſting of between five and ſix hundred men, under the Colonels Martin, Polk, Thackſton, and Long, in and about Croſs creek, to ſecure the whole of the Highlanders and Regulators; not a man of them has a probability of making his eſcape.

"Governor Martin has threatened the deſtruction of Wilmington, if they do not ſupply him with proviſions. The town has ſpiritedly refuſed to ſupply him with a ſingle mouthful, notwithſtanding the cruizer and three armed veſſels lay oppoſite it; and they have told the Governor he may do as he pleaſes, as they are determined to reſiſt to the laſt. They have a good battery there, and four hundred choſen men, under the command of a brave Iriſhman, Col. William Purviance, who is determined to ſee it out with them. The women and children are ſent out of town. The Tories are all ſecured in Wilmington jail, to the number of twenty-five. Captain Parry, of the cruizer, has meanly begged a few quarters of beef, which the town has refuſed him, and the veſſels dare not begin the attack, though we daily expect to hear of an engagement, as they are ſtarving.

"It was humorous enough in the inhabitants of Wilmington, when the Governor haughtily demanded one thouſand barrels of flour, after anſwering him fully on that head, they then went immediately into the inſurrection, and what a hopeful ſituation he had reduced his friends to, that were ſurrounded by large, ſpirited and powerful armies, who were determined to make ſhort work with them.

"The Negroes at Cape-Fear were never known to behave ſo well as they have lately.

"Yeſterday two priſoners, a midſhipman and a common ſeaman, were ſent out of this town to Halifax.

"We have now in arms, to the ſouthward of this town, nine thouſand four hundred men. Gen. Clinton, we expect to hear every moment, is landed at Cape-Fear, with the troops under his command. As ſoon as we learned he had ſailed from Virginia, ſent off an expreſs inſtantly to our commanding officer there, to be ready for him. The Governor of South-Carolina is at Cape-Fear; Clinton, Martin, and Lord William Campbell, are to ſettle the plan of operations as to the ſubjugating this province, South-Carolina and Georgia. To-morrow we ſend off two gentlemen to South-Carolina. I do expect the moment Clinton lands, this province, Virginia, and South-Carolina, will march an army of twenty thouſand men againſt him. You never knew the like in your life as to true patriotiſm, not a man of any influence is left in the back country, nor on Cape-Fear, all to a man turned out upon the firſt alarm in defence of their country."

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in St. Mary's County, to his Friend in Baltimore, dated March 14, 1776.

"We have juſt taken an oyſter boat, with ſix men on board, and on ſearch, found five Britiſh muſkets concealed in the boat; the men have been ſtrictly examined, and it appears they came from Virginia, and were bound to Baltimore, and had oyſters on board to further their intended purpoſe, being employed by that infamous tool of government, Lord Dunmore, as ſpies, to collect information from and enquire into the ſituation of your town, and take a view of your fortifications, &c.—They are are all properly confined.—It is hoped you will keep a good look out, and carefully examine all ſuſpected veſſels and men."

Died Yeſterday Morning, the Honourable SAMUEL WARD, Eſq; late Member of the Continental Congreſs; his Remains will be interred this Afternoon in the Baptiſt Church.

The Proceſſion will begin at three o' Clock this Afternoon, at Mrs. Houſe's, in Lodge-Alley, where the Friends of the Deceaſed are deſired to attend.----The Body will be carried to Arch-ſtreet Church, where a Sermon on the Occaſion will be delivered by the Reverend Mr. Stillman. The Ladies will be admitted into the Galleries at three o' Clock.

Laſt Friday died, in the 76th year of her age, Mrs. MARY DICKINSON, the widow of SAMUEL DICKINSON, Eſq; late of Kent county on Delaware. She was a lady poſſeſſed of ſo many virtues and accompliſhments, that it would be very difficult to draw a character of her, which would not appear either the effect of partiality, to thoſe who were ſtrangers to her, or an imperfect expreſſion of her worth, to thoſe who were acquainted with her. On Sunday, her remains were interred in the burying ground belonging to Friends in Trenton.

On Sunday the 10th inſt. departed this life, in the 54th year of his age, Mr. JOHN CAMPBELL, of Londonderry townſhip, Lancaſter county; he poſſeſſed in an eminent degree many and deſirable good properties, viz. the affectionate and loving huſband, the lover and practiſer of temperance, the beneficent and kind friend, the affable and agreeable companion, and the zealous patriot: His life was marked with innocence. His remains were interred on Tueſday, attended by a large and reſpectable number of the adjacent inhabitants of all denominations, whoſe countenances indicated that ſorrow, which they felt at the loſs of ſo uſeful and valuable a member of ſociety.

Philadelphia County, March 21.

At a meeting of a conſiderable majority of the Gentlemen who have been choſen to ſerve for the enſuing year, as a Committee of Inſpection and Obſervation for this county, Col. WILLIAM HAMILTON *was appointed Chairman, and Dr.* ENOCH EDWARDS, *Secretary.*

This Committee, after having obſerved that ſeveral Committees of the province of Pennſylvania have recommended the calling a convention, and ſome of them proceeded to nominate perſons to repreſent them in the ſame,

Reſolved, N. C. D. That it is the opinion of this Committee that the meaſure of calling a Convention is by no means neceſſary at this time, as we truſt that the Honourable Houſe of Aſſembly, now ſitting, are ready to hear and redreſs every grievance that is or may properly be laid before them.

Reſolved, That it be requeſted of all thoſe gentlemen, who have undertaken to collect donations for the poor of Boſton, that they would pay their ſeveral ſums into the hands of Mr. Joſeph Mathers, who is appointed Treaſurer for this year.

Reſolved, That John Bull, Eſq; Colonels William Hamilton, Robert Lewis, Doctors Charles Benſel, Samuel Swift, Meſſieurs Joſeph Mathers, Jonathan Paſcall, and Iſaac Hughes, be appointed to ſerve as a Committee of Correſpondence.

Reſolved, That it be recommended to thoſe few townſhips which have yet neglected to chooſe a perſon to repreſent them in this Committee, that they would proceed to do it as ſoon as poſſible, as their members will be expected to attend when the Chairman ſhall think proper to call another meeting.

Signed by order of the Committee,
ENOCH EDWARDS, Secretary.

*** *The Piece ſigned* Will Whimble *is come to hand, but it appears to us too prolix and incorrect for Publication.*

¶¶ The Officers and Privates of the ſeveral companies of Aſſociators which form the rifle battalion, are hereby requeſted to meet at Carpenter's-Hall, on Monday, the 8th Day of April next, to chooſe, by ballot, their Field Officers.—They are deſired to meet preciſely at two o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the election will be opened.

*** *The* WARDENS *of the* CITY *have appointed* Friday *the 29th day of this month, to meet again at the Court-Houſe, at 9 o'clock in the morning, to hear the appeals of ſuch perſons as think themſelves aggrieved in the* Watch and Lamp Tax *for the preſent year;—thoſe who do not attend on that day muſt expect no allowances to be made them, the Wardens finding it abſolutely neceſſary to adhere cloſely to the law, which requires that the Collectors "ſhall pay the whole and every of the ſums of money aſſeſſed in his or their reſpective duplicates within three months next after the day of appeal."*

¶¶ *The* EXAMINATION *of the Students at the Academy of* NEWARK *will be held on* Tueſday *the 2d day of April, by the* TRUSTEES, *who are to meet at that time and place.*

THE Members of *The* PHILADELPHIA CONTRIBUTIONSHIP *for inſuring Houſes from Loſs by Fire* are hereby notified, that their Annual Meeting for the Choice of Twelve Directors and a Treaſurer will be held at the Court-Houſe, on Monday, the Eighth Day of April next, at Two o' Clock in the Afternoon. *By Order of the Directors,*
MATTHEW CLARKSON, Clerk.

TO BE SOLD,

TWO contiguous tracts of patented land, about 400 acres. A good mill ſeat, on a fine ſtream, on the South ſide of the Weſt branch of Saſquehanna, near the Great Iſland. Two tracts of about 500 acres, on White Deer-hole-creek, below and adjoining Mr. Benjamin Dean's land. Two tracts of about 500 acres, above land of Mr. Duncan, and adjoining land of Mr. Brown, on the South branch of White Deer-hole-creek. One other tract of near 300 acres, on the North ſide of the Weſt branch of White Deer-hole-creek, adjoining lands of Edward Shippen, Eſq; about 4 miles above the Forks. The above lands are very fit for grain or ſtock, all well watered, convenient to navigation, and in thriving ſettlements; thoſe on White Deer-hole-creek would ſuit ſeveral kinds of water-works, about 20 miles diſtant from Sunbury, about 4 miles from the South ſide of the Weſt branch, and all in Northumberland county. Enquire of GEORGE CAMPBELL, Eſq; in Philadelphia, or Doctor JOHN HOUSTON, at York-town.

Two good tracts, 300 acres each, to be lett for a conſiderable time, free of any rent, to perſons well recommended, about 22 miles from Sunbury, and very near the river. *March* 18, 1776.

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

ON Sunday night laſt was STOLEN, out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, in the Northern Liberties of Philadelphia, a dark-brown coloured HORSE, about 8 or 9 years old, 15 hands high, ſhod all round, has a little white on one of his hind feet, and a little griſſel on the right flank, is a natural trotter, and carries himſelf high. Whoever ſecures the ſaid horſe and thief, and returns the horſe to the owner, and proſecutes the thief to conviction, ſhall receive the above reward, or Eight Dollars and reaſonable charges for the horſe only, from CHARLES THOMSON.

TO BE DISPOSED OF,

THE Time of an *ENGLISH* SERVANT Lad, who has 3 Years to ſerve. He might do very well in the Country, with a Maſter who would keep him conſtantly employed. For Terms, apply to *THOMAS APTEY*, Keeper of the Work-houſe. *Philad. March* 23, 1776.

To be ſold at public ſale, on the 11th day of April,

A VALUABLE plantation or tract of land, lying along the South ſide of Brandywine creek, within one mile of the forks of ſaid creek, in Pennſbury townſhip, Cheſter county, containing 195 acres, with allowance of 6 acres to the hundred for roads; there are erected on ſaid place a ſtone houſe, 2 ſtories high, 21 by 33, three rooms on a floor, with a good well of water at the door, a frame barn, 45 by 21, a ſtable, 16 by 20, one ſtory ſtone and one ditto logs, a ſtone ſpring-houſe, 16 by 18; there are 40 acres of fine bottom meadow, equal to any on ſaid creek, a bearing orchard of 150 trees, of different ſorts of fruit, 60 acres of young timber land; the ſaid plantation is counted equal to any on ſaid creek for grain or graſs, and lies very commodious, within half a mile of two merchant and ſaw-mills, and within 14 miles of Marcus-Hook or Wilmington, and in a good neighbourhood: The title is indiſputable, and the quitrent One Shilling ſterl. per hundred acres. Any perſon wanting to view the premiſes, at or before the day of ſale, may apply to the ſubſcriber on the ſaid place, who will let them know the terms. JOHN BRINTON, jun. ¶ 7ſ6.

TO BE SOLD,

THE Time of a *DUTCH* Servant GIRL, who has between 6 and 7 Years to ſerve. Enquire of the Printers.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, the 6th of March, 1776, an indented ſervant man, named CHARLES PILLER, *by trade a Barber, came from London about 4 months ago, but ſays he is a Scotchman; he is about 5 feet 3 inches high, fair complexion, is much pitted with the ſmall-pox, ſhort ſandy coloured hair; had on, when he went away, a light blue greaſy coat and waiſtcoat, deep blue breeches, with flat metal buttons, white yarn ſtockings, new ſoaled ſhoes, with ſmall pinchbeck buckles, an old caſtor hat, and a new ſtriped holland ſhirt; likewiſe took with him ſeveral razors, ſtrap, ſhaving-box, a diaper towel, and his comb and curling-iron; he is a very great drunkard, and is very talkative and abuſive when drunk. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant and brings him home to his maſter, in Baltimore-town, ſhall have if in town Two Dollars, and if out of town 10 miles Four Dollars, and if out of the province the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by* PHILIP MILLER. §

The WEEKLY VOTES of the preſent Sitting of the Honourable *Houſe of Aſſembly* of this Province, are Publiſhed and ſold by *Henry Miller*, in Race-ſtreet.

THE OWNERS of the *WICACOA* MEADOWS are deſired to meet at the Court-Houſe, in *Philadelphia*, the firſt Monday in April, being the eighth Day of the Month, at Four o' Clock in the Afternoon, to chooſe MANAGERS and a TREASURER for the enſuing Year. ¶

A PERSON regularly bred to Physic and Surgery, and has passed his Examination in London, is desirous of settling in any Place (not farther than 20 or 30 Miles from Philadelphia) where such a One may be wanted, or where there is a Probability of meeting with Encouragement. Any Person knowing such a Situation, and will be pleased to send a Line addressed to A. B. to be left with the Printers of this Paper, the Favour will be gratefully acknowledged. ¶

To be SOLD at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Saturday, the 6th day of April next, at the Town-Hall in the Borough of Wilmington,

THAT well known beautiful LOT of LAND, called Peterson's-Hill, situate about four miles from the river Delaware, adjoining the Borough of Wilmington, containing 25 acres of good well improved land, whereon is a large commodious and elegant stone dwelling-house and kitchen, a log barn, an orchard of excellent fruit, such as apples, peaches and cherries, commanding a prospect of the river Delaware from the High-lands of Brandywine down as far as Bumbo-hook, including a fair view of the flourishing Borough of Wilmington, Millhaven, Brandywine creek, Christiana river, the town of New-Castle and the adjacent country, which presents the most beautiful landscapes of hills, vallies, woods, forests, meadows, and cultivated farms; which, together with serenity of air, render it (without exception) one of the most delightful situations on the continent of America. The sale to begin at two o'clock in the afternoon, when an indisputable title will be produced, and the terms made known by

JONAS PETERSON.

Reading, March 18, 1776.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be exposed to sale at public vendue, on Saturday, the 13th day of April next, at the house of Joseph Shomo, Inn-keeper, in Bern township, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, a certain messuage or tenement, and tract of land, situate in Bern township, Berks county, adjoining the land of Jacob Alweine, Ludwig Seaman, Matthias Nessger, and others; containing 130 acres, be the same more or less; late the estate of Martin Bollenbock; seized and taken in execution by HENRY VANDERSLICE, Sheriff. ¶

Reading March 18, 1776.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be exposed to sale at public vendue, on Friday, the 12th day of April next, at Godfried Raker, junior's, Inn-keeper, in Tulpehocken town, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, a certain messuage or tenement, and tract of land, situate in Bethel township, Berks county, adjoining the land of Paul Wolff, Charles Smith, Christian Bartorff, and others; containing 100 acres, be the same more or less, thereon are erected a log house and barn, and some meadow ground made; late the estate of Valentine Emrich; seized and taken in execution by

¶ HENRY VANDERSLICE, Sheriff.

To be SOLD by public VENDUE, on the 5th day of April next (if not sold before by private sale) on the premises,

THE plantation whereon the subscriber now lives, situate in West-Caln, containing near 300 acres of good land, 15 acres of which are already watered meadow, under good grass, and 40 acres more may be made and watered at pleasure; about one half of said tract is cleared and within fence; the woodland well timbered, and the whole tract well watered, and may suit to be divided. There is on the premises, a convenient mill-seat, 24 feet head and fall, a race and dam now made, the timber sawed for the wheels, and water sufficient for two mills; likewise, a new stone building with two rooms on a floor and two fire-places, a cellar under the whole, with a log kitchen adjoining the house; also two spring-houses over good springs near the door, a barn, stables, sheds, &c. and a fine bearing orchard of good fruit. The title is clear, and the terms will be made easy. For further information, enquire of the subscriber, on the premises, or of Lieut. Col. *Perry*, at the Upper Ferry on Schuylkill, or of Mr. *Samuel Culbertson*, at the Yellow Springs.

Likewise to be sold, on the same day and place, horses, cows, swine, houshold furniture and implements of husbandry. Due attendance will be given, and the conditions made known, by

¶ JAMES MARTIN.

TO BE LETT,

A PLANTATION in Blockley township, about 4 miles from the city of Philadelphia, and 2 miles from the Corporation Ferry over Schuylkill, on Marshall's road, containing about 120 acres of land, great part whereof may be very easily brought into excellent good meadow, very convenient for grazing or mowing, the greatest part of it is cleared and good; there is a very good new log-house thereon, with two large rooms below and good garrets above; likewise a very large new barn, not intirely finished, and a young orchard. Any person inclining to view the premises, or know the terms, may apply to WILLIAM BISPHAM, now living on the same. §

THESE are to forewarn all persons from taking assignment of a Note of Three Pounds Ten Shillings, dated the 25th of November, 1775, from the subscriber, to John Johnston, of Carlisle, as I am determined to dispute the payment of said Note.

THOMAS M'CLEARY. ¶

RUN away on the 11th day of February, 1776, from the subscriber, in Conestogoe township, Lancaster county, an Irish servant man, named *Matthew Campbel*, about 30 years of age, and about 5 feet 5 inches high, of a wild look; had on, when he went away, a half-worn wool hat, brown linsey coat and jacket, made after the Menonists fashion, red striped handkerchief, buckskin breeches, blue stockings, and good shoes. Whoever takes up said servant, and brings him to his master, or secures him in any goal, so that his master may have him again, shall have *Twenty Shillings* reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

† SAMUEL MOOR.

TEN POUNDS Reward.

RUN away, on the 12th of March, 1776, from the subscriber, living in Water-street, near Market-street, Philadelphia, the following servants, viz. Frederick Brick, *a German, born in the country of Hesse, about 20 years of age, about 5 feet high, by trade a taylor, has brownish hair, intermixed with grey, speaks good Hollandish and German, and very quick; he is very apt to get drunk, and very unruly when so: Had on and took with him, when he went away, a blue cloth coat, waistcoat and breeches of blue hair plush, a grey nap surtout, new shoes, one white and three check shirts, a new raccoon hat, a pair of ribbed and a pair of plain worsted stockings.* Magdalene Brick *(his wife) born in the country of Wertenberg, in Germany, she is remarkably round shouldered, her fingers and thumbs are all crooked, has sandy hair, and of a pale complexion: Took with her a brown damask gown, and black petticoat with white sleevers. They took with them a small female child, about six months old, and were seen about 35 miles from Philadelphia on the Bethlehem road. It is supposed they are gone towards Shamokin, as the man ran away once before, and was taken up near Fort Augusta. Whoever takes up the above described servants, and secures them in any goal, and acquaints the subscriber thereof, shall receive the above reward, paid by* WILLIAM HEMBEL. ¶

WAS LOST, between Philadelphia and the Black-horse, on Lancaster road, a bundle of SOAL LEATHER, containing six sides. Whoever finds the same, and delivers it to Lieut. Col. Caleb Parry, Ferry-keeper, on Schuylkill, or to the subscriber, or gives information where it may be had, shall have TEN SHILLINGS reward, paid by JACOB HINKLE.

N. B. Shoemakers and others are desired to take notice if said leather should be offered for sale. March 9, 1776. ‡

New-Garden, Third-Month 25, 1776.

To be SOLD, by the Subscriber,

A PLANTATION, containing 220 acres of tolerable good LAND, about one half cleared, a good quantity of meadow made and an opportunity of making more, a good brick dwelling-house and stone kitchen, a good frame barn, a pretty large orchard; said plantation is within half a mile of New-garden Meeting-house. The title indisputable. Any person inclining to purchase, may know the terms, by applying to JOHN MARSHALL, in West-Bradford township, or to WILLIAM MILLER, in New-garden township aforesaid, who will shew the premises, and treat of the conditions of sale. ¶

Seventeen Pounds Ten Shillings Reward.

DESERTED from Capt. Frederick Vernon's company, of the fourth Battalion of Pennsylvania forces, the following persons, viz. *John Hickman*, born in Chester county, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, marked with the small-pox, short brown hair, grey eyes, aged about 26 years. *Joseph England*, born in Chester county, aged 21 years, about 6 feet high, dark short hair, lost his fore teeth. *Thomas Brakinbridge*, born in Ireland, a middle-aged man, swarthy complexion, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high. *John Moore*, born in Ireland, a middle-aged person, about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high. *Silas Harry*, born in Pennsylvania, between 30 and 40 years of age, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high. *Elisha Parker*, born in Pennsylvania, near 6 feet high, 21 years of age, black hair, enlisted in the Great Swamp, in Bucks county. Whoever takes up said deserters, shall receive the above reward. or Five Pounds for *Hickman* and *England* each, and Thirty Shillings for *Brakinbridge*, *Moore*, and *Harry*, each, or Three Pounds for *Parker*, and reasonable charges, paid by

FREDERICK VERNON, Capt. 4th P. B.

March 27, 1776.

N. B. If *Brakinbridge*, *Moore* and *Parker*, join their respective Battalion, within ten days from the date hereof, they shall be pardoned, and any person or persons harbouring said deserters, contrary to this advertisement, will be looked upon as inimical to American freedom; and all other soldiers of Capt. Vernon's company absent on furlow, or otherwise, are desired to join the company, within three days from the date hereof, otherwise they will be deemed deserters. ‖ 7s 6.

Uwchland Township, Chester County, March 5, 1776.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

ABSCONDED from his BAIL, a certain man, named Daniel John, *about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, brown curled hair, talks much upon the Welsh tongue, has a very loud voice, and likes spiritous liquor well; he is about 50 years of age, and a Turner by trade; had on, when he went away, an old beaver hat, striped cotton handkerchief, a light coloured rough surtout coat, a lightish coloured close-bodied coat, with sleeves of other cloth, white drilling breeches, white woollen stockings, old shoes, with strings. Whoever takes up the said* Daniel John, *and secures him in of his Majesty's goals, and gives notice to the subscriber, shall have the above reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by*

¶ GEORGE PHIPPS.

THE ROYAL OAK,

A FULL BLOOD,

HE is a beautiful jet black, with a star in his forehead, full 15 hands high, rising 8 years old. He was got by the noted Horse *Othello*, commonly called *Black-and-all-Black*, his dam was Dr. Maglather's *Lovely Lacer*, a most beautiful Mare, got by the famous *Flying-Childers*, near the city of *Annapolis*; his grandam by Lord Chatworth's *Bosphorus*, that won seven King's plates. It is needless to say more of the pedigree of the *Royal Oak*, as his complete figure is sufficient to recommend him to all judges of horses.

He is in excellent order, and will cover till the first day of August next, at the subscribers, living in the township of *Pittsgrove*, and county of *Salem*, near the Widow *Champney*'s tavern, at the low rate of *One Pound Five Shillings* the single leap, *Fifty Shillings* the season, and *Four Pounds Ten Shillings* to insure a colt; the money to be paid for the leaps and season, at the end of the season. Any Gentlemen that makes choice of the *Royal Oak*, may depend on proper care being taken of their Mares, and good pastures at *Two Shillings* per week, by the subscribers.

WILLIAM THOMPSON, and
‖ 7s 6. WILLIAM RIDDLE.

THE NOTED HORSE

Northumberland, or Irish Grey,

WILL COVER this Season at the Subscriber's, in Wright's-Town, Bucks County, at *Three Dollars* the single Leap, *Six Dollars* the Season, and *Three Pounds Ten Shillings* to insure a Foal. The Money to be paid the First of next October. Good Pasture at *Two Shillings and Six-pence* per Week. Good Attendance will be given by

March 28, 1776. ‖ WILLIAM BENNET.

THE NOTED FULL-BLOODED HORSE

LIBERTY

IS in excellent order, and will cover mares until the first day of *August*, at *Three Pounds* the season, and the money is to be paid by the first day of *September* next, or *Five Pounds* to insure a foal. He will stand at *Caleb Bickham*'s tavern, in *Woodberry* town, *Gloucester* county, from the first day of April until the 14th, and then to be moved to the plantation of *Samuel Spicer*, Esq; at *Cooper*'s Creek Bridge, one mile from *Cooper*'s Ferries, and will be moved every two weeks the season through.

LIBERTY is a blood bay, 15 hands and an inch high, rising 11 years old, very lengthy and strong, and allowed by all good judges to be as handsome a horse as any in *America*, and superior to any in moving, for gaiety, good spirits, and ease to the rider. At 4 years old he was entered to run the 4 mile heats on *Hempsted* course, and was allowed by a number of spectators present to run it in as short a time as any horse in *America* at that age. He started twice since, once a single mile, the other two miles, and won both with great ease. He is sure in getting foals, and his colts are as promising as any in *America*. His dam was *Old Milley*, a beautiful thorough-bred mare, originally sprung from the *Flying Childers*, and got by that noted running horse *Dove*, imported from the north of *England*, got by *Cade* out of the Gardiner's mare, who won six royal plates of 100 Guineas each. *Dove* was entered at *Tyne* with six capital colts of the same age, distanced one, and beat the rest with ease.

Great care will be taken of the mares, and pasture provided at 2s 6 per week. JOHN SNODE.

The Horse YOUNG FAWN is in good order, and will cover this season at the same stables with *Liberty*, and be moved with him the season out, at *Twenty Shillings* the season, or *Fifteen Shillings* if paid by the first of *August* next. *Fawn* is a good sorrel, 15 hands and 2 inches high, rising 8 years old, has a blaze in his face, and 4 white feet. He was got by the *Old Fawn*, who was a colt of the *Old Arabian*. †

Mill-Creek, Third-Month 21, 1776.

To be LETT for a Term of Years,

THAT antient TAVERN, known by the Sign of the Red-Lyon, on the Road from Philadelphia to Lancaster, six Miles from the latter. It may be entered on the First of the Fifth-Month (called May) next. For further Particulars, enquire of the Owner, living at the premises.

† JAMES GIBBONS.

March 22, 1776.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

WAS STOLEN, *last night, from the subscribers, living in East-Marlborough township, Chester county, a large black MARE (rising 3 years old) and Bridle. She has a very white large star, a natural trotter, carries well, of the dray breed, has neither brand nor ear-mark. Was stolen at the same time, out of looms, about 37 or 38 yards of tow linen, filled with finest filling at the latter end, 3 or 4 yards striped linsey at first end; likewise was stolen about 6 yards of camblet, of a lightish brown, better than three quarters wide, filled with red. A reward of Forty Shillings for the Mare, Twenty for the Cloth, and Forty for the Thief, or Thirty Shillings a-piece if more than one Thief, will be given, by* THOMAS WOODWARD. *jun. and* JACOB HAYES. ¶

CAME to the place of the subscriber, in Buckingham, Bucks county, the 14th of March, 1776, two red roaned Geldings, both bald faced, one about 14 hands high, 8 or 10 years old, a pacer, shod all round; the other about 13 hands high, 6 years old, a trotter, shod only before; each of them had on a saddle, when taken up. The owners are desired to come, prove their property, pay charges, and take them away, from

¶ JOHN KERR.

WHEREAS *AGNES DODS*, wife of the subscriber, hath eloped from him; these are to forewarn all persons from trusting her on his account, as he will pay no debts of her contracting after this 3d day of February, 1776.

¶ *JOHN DODS.*

Several SUMS of MONEY

To be LETT at Interest, on good real Security,

BY *JOHN ORD*,

NOTARY PUBLIC and CONVEYANCER,

In Front-street, between Market and Chestnut-streets. §

To be exposed to SALE by public VENDUE (for ready money only) on the second day of the Fourth-Month next, called April, to begin at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and continue from day to day until the whole is sold, at the late dwelling-house of John Jones, *tanner, in Germantown, deceased,*

ALL his STOCK on hand, consisting of a large number of soal and upper leather, hides in the vats; likewise a considerable quantity of soal, upper, and bridle leather; kips and calf-skins, tanned and curried; Spanish oak, hemlock and black oak bark, and tanners and curriers tools. At the same time will be sold a variety of houshold goods and kitchen furniture, also horses and cows, carts, ploughs and harrows, a sled, and sundry utensils of husbandry, also a two-wheel chaise, and a sley with suitable gears; likewise wheat, barley, and rye in the ground. Attendance will be given at the time and place above-mentioned, by

ANN JONES, Administratrix.
WILLIAM PUSEY, Administrator.

N. B. All persons who are indebted to the said estate, either by bond, note, or book debt, are desired to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands against it, are desired to bring in their accounts, properly proved, that they may be adjusted and paid. ¶

To be SOLD by public VENDUE, by the Subscriber, living in Worcester township, on the Reading-town road, near the 21 miles Stone, on Tuesday, the 16th of April next, at 9 o'clock in the morning,

HORSES, Cows, Hogs, a Waggon, Sley, Plough and Harrow, sundry Houshold Furniture, and Implements of Husbandry, &c. Attendance will be given at the time and place of Sale, and the Conditions made known, by

ADOLPH MYER.

N. B. All persons having any demands on the subscriber are desired to bring in their accounts speedily, in order to be settled and discharged; and those who are indebted to him are also requested to make speedy payment, as he is soon to move from the place. ¶

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE, on the 12th of the Fourth-Month next, at the late dwelling-house of Joseph Wright, deceased,

A CERTAIN Messuage, Tenement, or Tract of LAND, lying and being in Middle-town, in the county of Bucks, containing as by the deed of said land 180 acres, adjoining to land of Solomon Headly, Garrat Vanhorn, and others; with a dwelling-house, barn, stable, and several other conveniencies, about 140 acres of which are cleared, 15 or 16 acres whereof are mowable, and more may be made, the rest woodland; there are likewise on the premises several acres of orchard. The terms of sale will be made known at the time and place, by

§ JAMES MOON, and SOLOMON HEADLY, Executors.

Salem, New-Jersey, March 7, 1776.

THESE are to give notice to the Creditors of the subscribers, prisoners, confined for debt in the goal of the county of Salem, that they be and appear before Grant Gibbon, John Holmes, Andrew Sinnickson, Robert Johnson, John Mayhew, Esquires, Judges of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas for the county of Salem, or any two of them, at the house of Joseph Haynes, in Salem, on the 17th day of April next, to shew cause why we should not be released from our confinement, according to an Act of the General Assembly of New-Jersey, intituled *An Act for the Relief of insolvent Debtors.*

ABRAHAM VANNEMAN,
¶ TIMOTHY CONNER.

March 5, 1776.

THESE are to give notice to the creditors of Thomas Vaughan, a prisoner, confined for debt in the goal of Salem, that they be and appear before Grant Gibbon, Andrew Sinickson, John Holmes, John Mayhew, or any two of them, Judges of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas for said county, at the house of Joseph Haynes, in Salem, on Thursday, the 11th day of April next, to shew cause why the said debtor should not be discharged, agreeable to an Act of the General Assembly, intituled, *An Act for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors.* ¶

Northern Liberties, March 5, 1776.

TEN POUNDS Reward.

STOLEN out of the Desk of the Subscriber, last Night, a Sum of Money, consisting of 17 Half Johannes's, between Seventy and Eighty Pounds, chiefly Maryland Money; also Nine Pounds Continental Money. Whoever will discover the Thief or Thieves concerned in the above Robbery, so that they may be brought to Justice, and the Money got, shall have the above Reward, and reasonable Charges, paid by

¶ WILLIAM WOODROW.

TO BE LETT,

THAT noted STORE, near the Brick Meeting, in East-Nottingham; it is without Exception one of the best Stands in all Nottingham, being on a Spot where the Roads from all Quarters center. Any Person incliming to rent is desired to apply to the Subscriber, at the Sign of the Cross Keys, at said Place, on or before the First of May next.

¶ GEORGE LEGGET.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the *Market*.